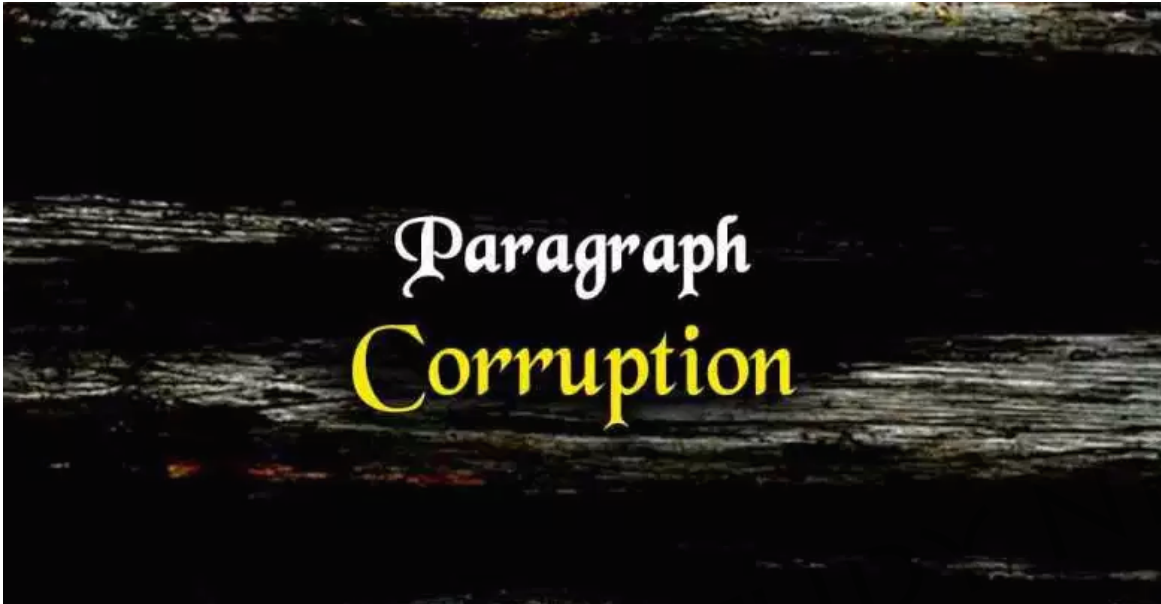


## Short Paragraph on Corruption

Editorial Staff • April 8, 2019 ■ 1 minute read



At present everything is fast and making progress, with this fast advancement, corruptions has become a world problem. It is, in fact, a universal problem, having existed in all ages. It has clung to mankind like an incurable disease. In view of its general prevalence, scholars have devoted a good deal of thought and attention to this vice. The true reason for corruption is a desire to get rich by any means. In a free and competitive society, investment of capital can yield only reasonable returns in the long run. But corruption or acceptance of bribes promises a rapid change in financial conditions. Originally the Police and P.W.D. were notorious for corruption but now the evil has spread to almost every Department of Government. Even courts of justice and education are no exceptions. They have also become an arena of corruption.

Widespread of corruption has created disappointment and discontent among the community. The machinery of government gets rusted and ceases to work in the intended manner. Corruption decreases respect for law and sense of allegiance to the government. In a society governed by corrupt officials, the whole system of moral, ethical and religious values is impaired. The distinction between right and wrong disappears. Revolutions and military takeovers become common. Every student of

history knows that one of the main causes of the downfall of nations has been corruption.

Some important factors that contribute to the prevalence of corruption differ from country to country. Those that are common to most countries including Pakistan are seven. First, general economic condition of the country is poor and every one tries to feather his nest. Secondly, the rates of remuneration of public functionaries are low, and they are tempted to accept bribes.

Thirdly, the general price level and the standard of living are very high, honest means of a person fail him. Fourthly, social conditions and customs demand lavish expenditure of money. Fifth, there exists no strong opinion against corruption; it has been accepted as a common thing. Sixthly, laws confer on the public servants vast powers and discretions: they take undue advantage of that. Lastly, there are no adequate means to prevent corruption or punish the law breakers.

To remove corruption from the society, a complete change of the political, social and economic system is necessary. No ! revision of pay scales, however liberal, can reduce corruption. The reason is that the wealth targets aimed at by corrupt officials are very high. Similarly a mere change in government is quite ineffective. The new government has to rely on permanent services for its day to day administration. Unless the motive or inducement for corruption is removed, corruption will continue. Four steps, however, may be of some use. First, wide discretionary powers should be taken away from individual officials. Secondly, Anticorruption Department should be made more effective. Thirdly, the minds of the people should be changed, by the prevalence of moral values. Lastly, the law-breakers should be punished severely and dealt with iron-hand.